

Design of a novel tilting electric four-wheeler

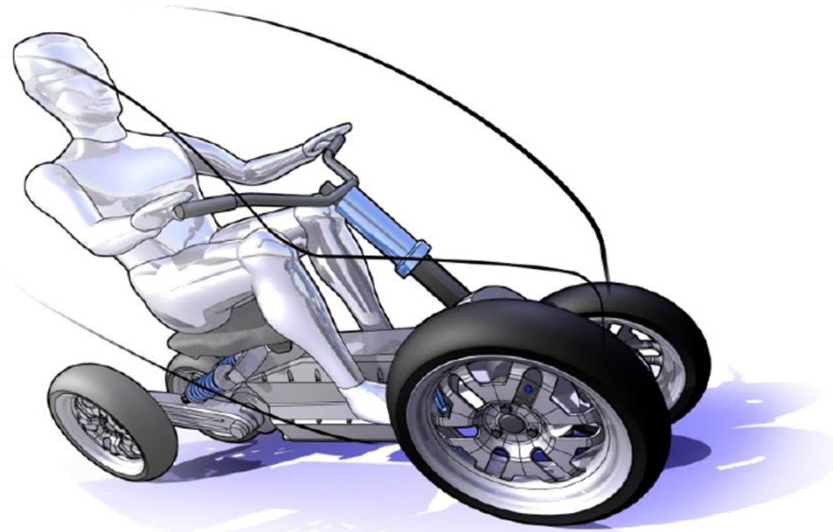
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^a Department of Civil and Industrial Engineering, Università di Pisa, Pisa, Italy

^b AIT Austrian Institute of Technology GmbH, Wien, Austria

^c Piaggio & C. Spa, Pontedera, Italy

^d KTM Technologies GmbH, Salzburg/Anif, Austria



This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation program under grant agreement No 653511

RESOLVE Project



Making light electric mobility an option



Horizon 2020 Program

Electric two-wheelers and new light vehicle concepts
(H2020-GV.5-2014)

Project Start

May 2015

Duration

36 months

Project Coordination

Piaggio & C. S.p.A.



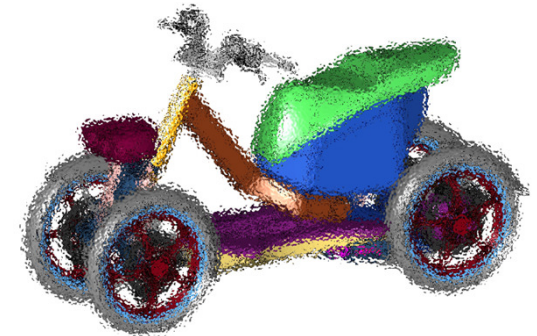
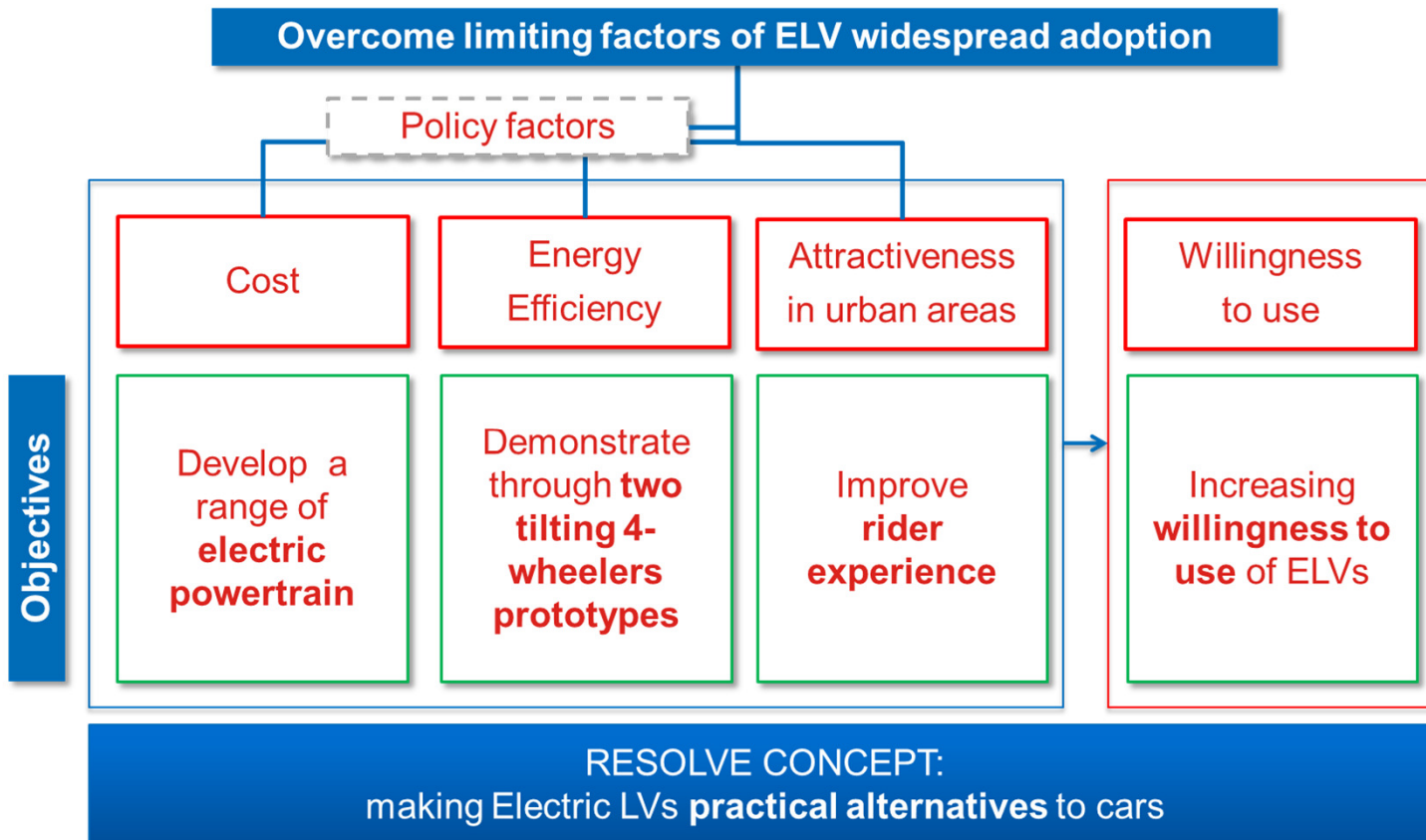
RANGE OF ELECTRIC SOLUTIONS FOR L CATEGORY VEHICLES



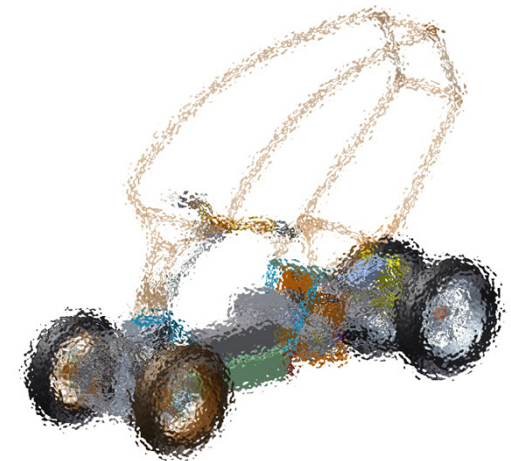
EGVI
European Green
Vehicles Initiative

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Project Overview



Demonstrator 1 – L2



Demonstrator 2 – L6

RESOLVE Consortium

Partners in alphabetical order

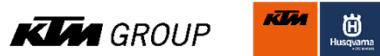
- AIT (A)



- IDIADA (SP)



- KTM (A)



- Piaggio (IT) - *coordinator*



- Ricardo (D)



- University of Pisa (IT)



- University of Warwick (UK)



- Bosch (D)



- KISKA (A)



- Marelli (IT)



- RE:Lab (IT)



- University of Firenze (IT)



- University of Prague (CZ)



- Wamtechnik (PL)



Partners tasks

AIT (A)



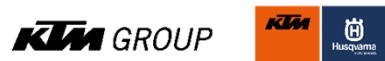
- ❑ Longitudinal simulations
- ❑ Multibody simulations

University of Pisa (IT)



- ❑ Lateral dynamics simulations
- ❑ Finite element structural simulation
- ❑ Multibody simulations

KTM (A)



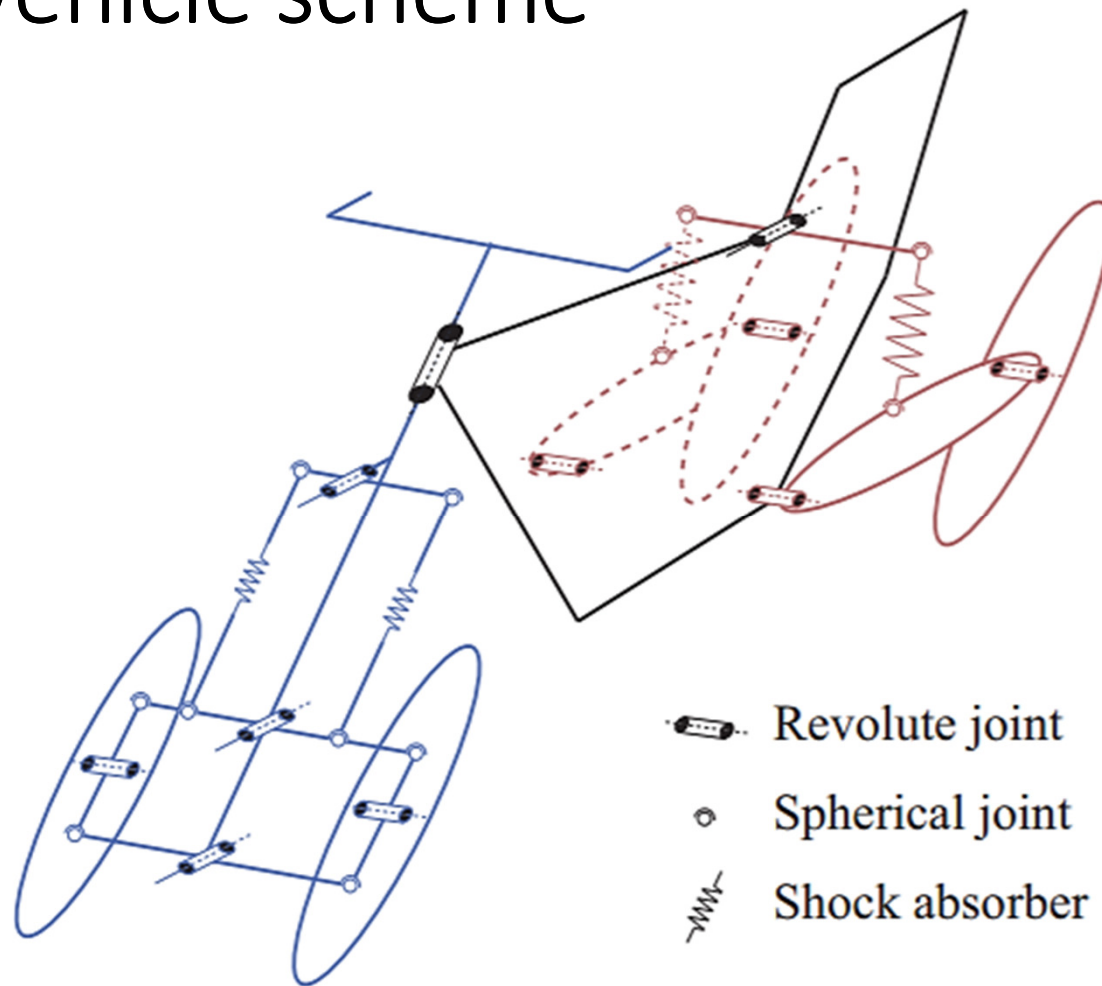
- ❑ Simulation workpackage coordination
- ❑ D2 Demonstrator design and construction

Piaggio (IT)



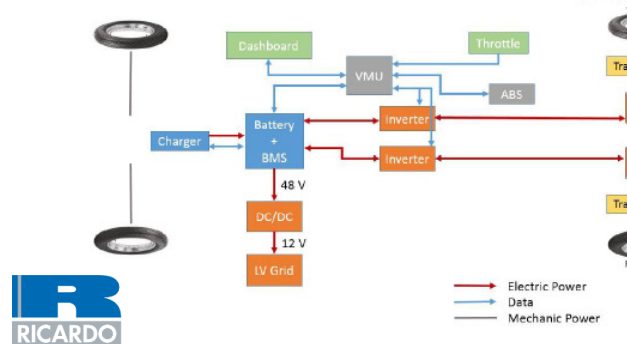
- ❑ Project coordination
- ❑ D1 Demonstrator design and construction

Vehicle scheme

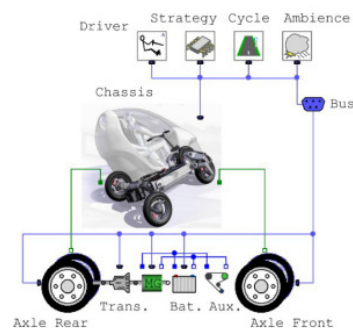


- ❑ 2 steering front wheels operated by the handlebar
- ❑ 2 rear driving wheels
- ❑ 2 tilting lever (front and rear) which connect left and right wheels
- ❑ No roll stiffness
- ❑ Shock absorbers working in bumps

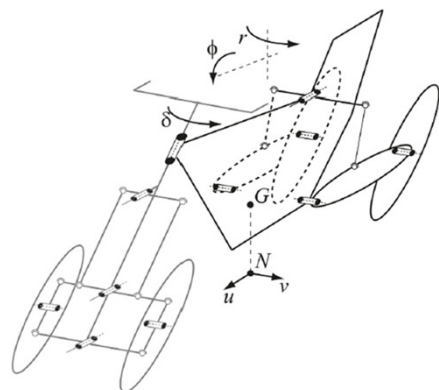
Design Outline



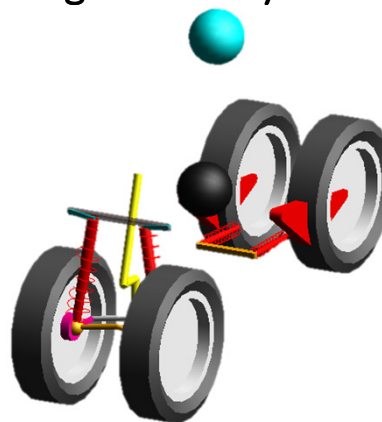
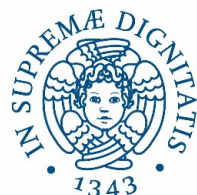
Powertrain architectures



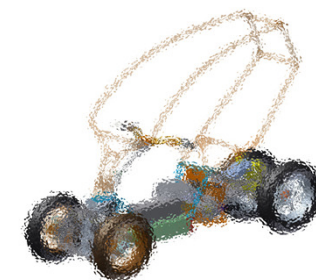
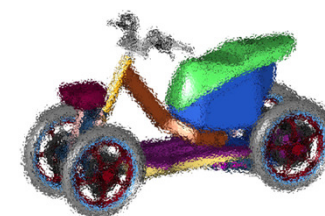
Longitudinal dynamics



Numerical models for stability



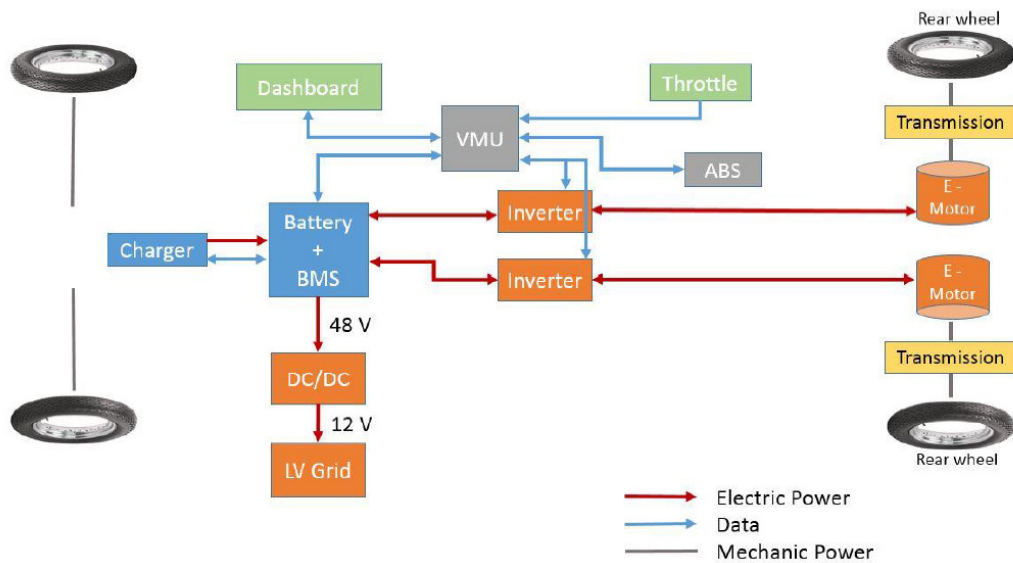
Multibody models for handling



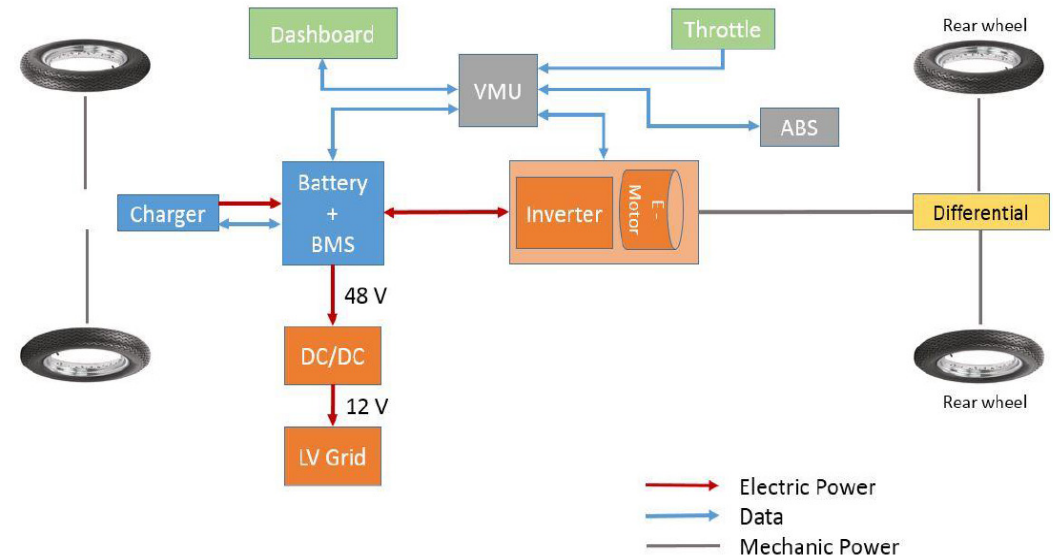
Demonstrators (KTM and Piaggio)

Powertrain schemes

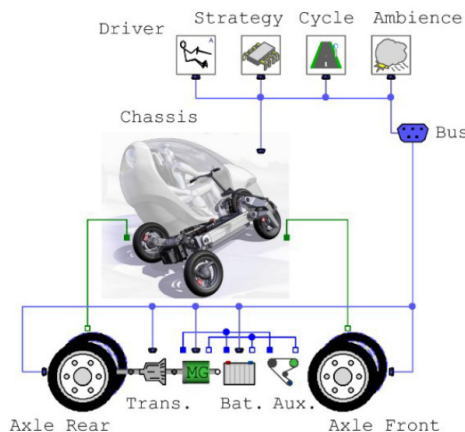
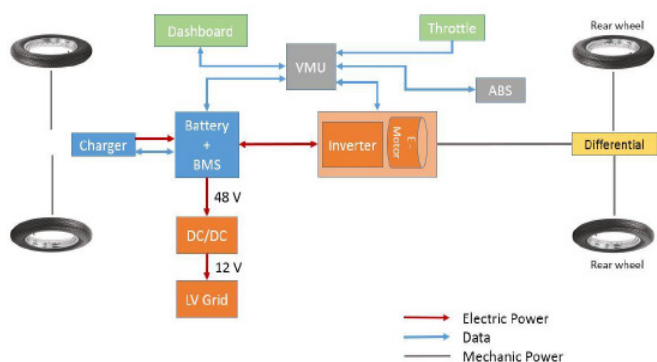
Demonstrator 1



Demonstrator 2



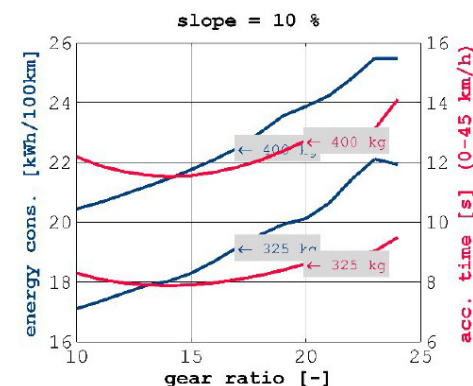
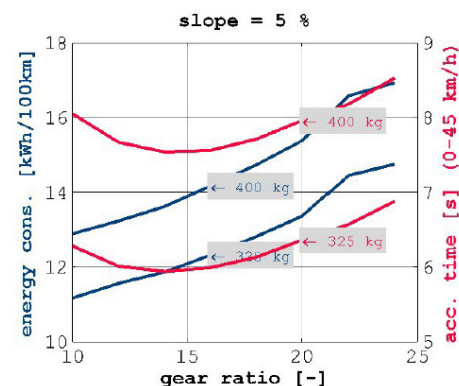
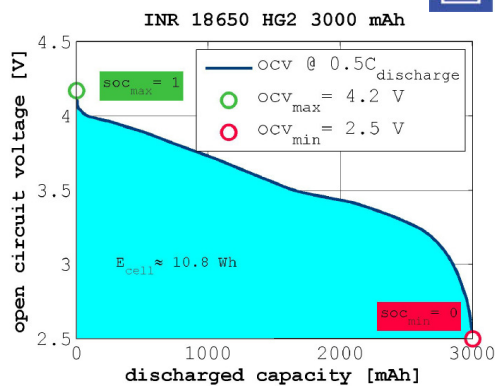
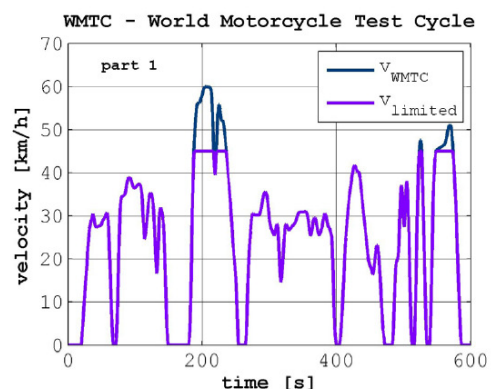
Longitudinal Dynamics



Choice of optimal gear transmission ratio

Energy consumption

Acceleration



Reference Cycle (WMTC)

SOC estimator

Output values

Stability and Dynamics

Why?

Assess the uncontrolled stability behavior of the vehicle and compare it with the natural stability behavior of 2-wheelers.

Does the rider perceive a similar vehicle behavior?

Literature fundamentals

THE STABILITY AND CONTROL OF MOTORCYCLES

By R. S. Sharp*

Mathematical models of a motorcycle and rider dependent on three alternative assumptions concerning the tyre behaviour are developed. Stability characteristics deduced from them are compared, and minimum requirements for the model greater than have been previously satisfied are established. Using the most sophisticated of the models, the effects of design changes are calculated, and the design implications are discussed.

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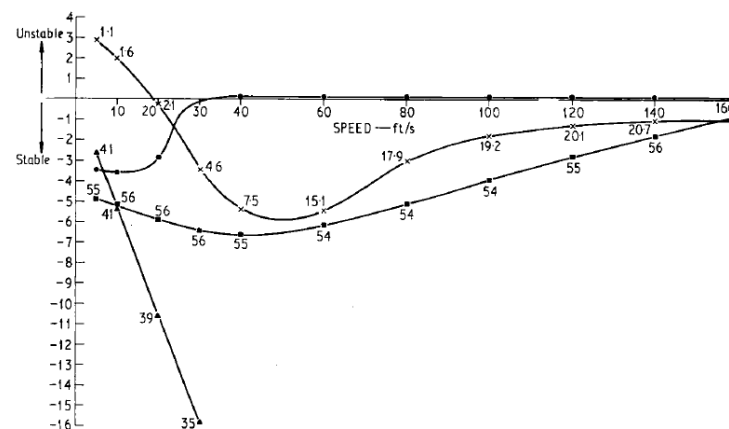
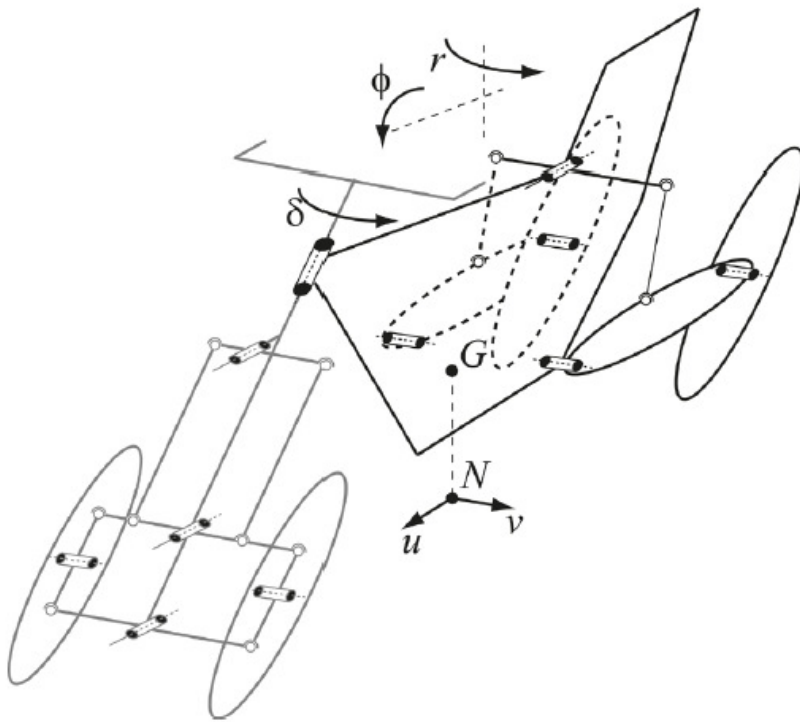


Fig. 5. Stability and natural frequencies of standard machine as a function of forward speed with the full tyre treatment

Stability and Dynamics

Numerical model



Hypotheses

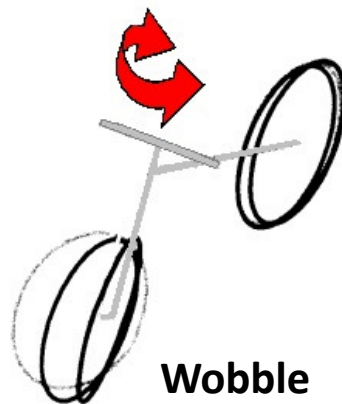
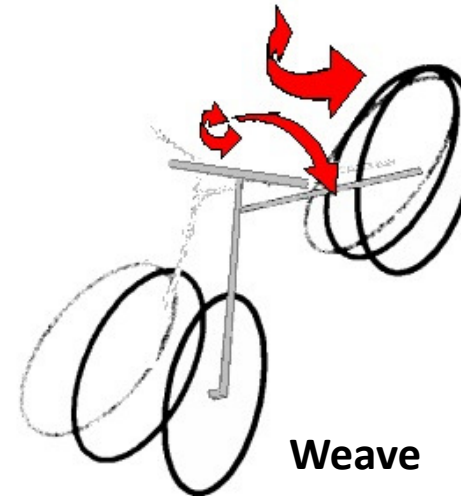
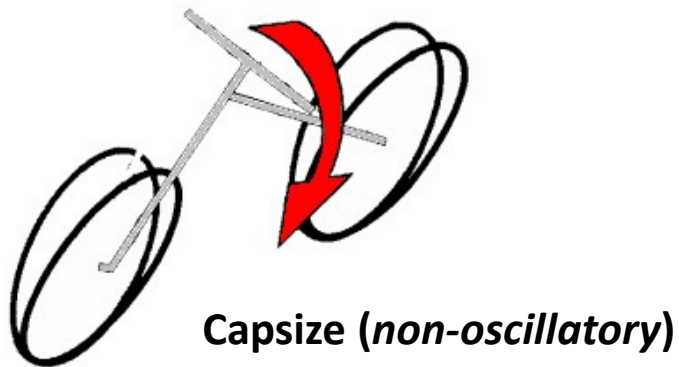
- ☐ Rigid bodies
- ☐ Flat and horizontal road
- ☐ Locked suspensions
- ☐ Rigid and lenticular wheels
- ☐ Linear tire behavior

State variables

- ☐ Longitudinal speed u
- ☐ Lateral speed v
- ☐ Yaw rate r
- ☐ Steering angle δ
- ☐ Roll angle ϕ

Stability and Dynamics

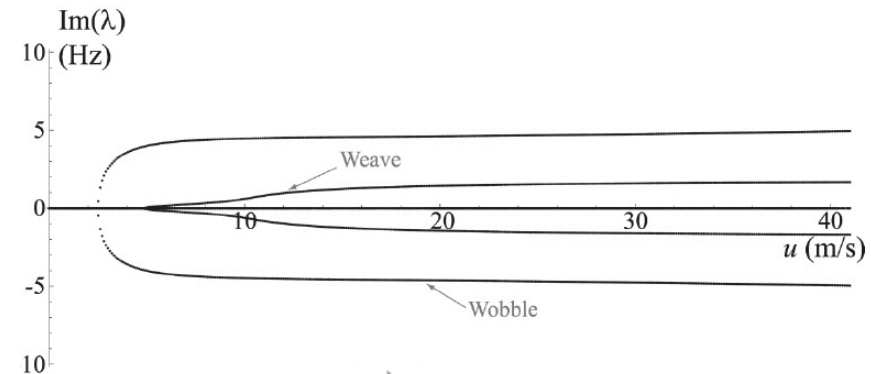
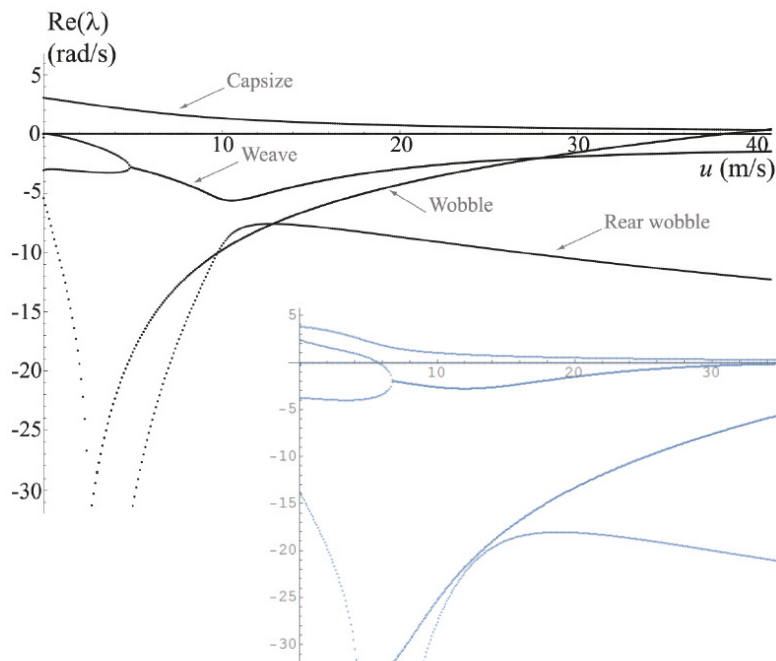
Natural modes



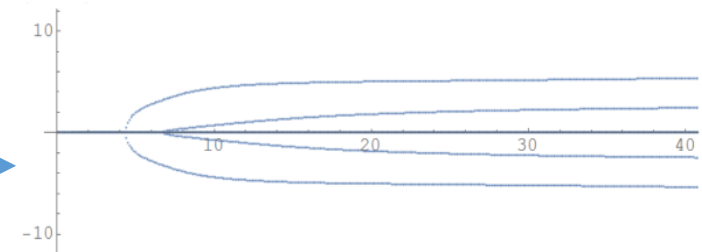
Schemes from <http://www.waruous.pl/dynamika-motocykli/tryby-drgan/>

Stability and Dynamics

Natural modes



← Reference 2-wheeler →



Natural modes behavior similar to classical 2-wheelers and 3-wheelers

→ Similar rider perception

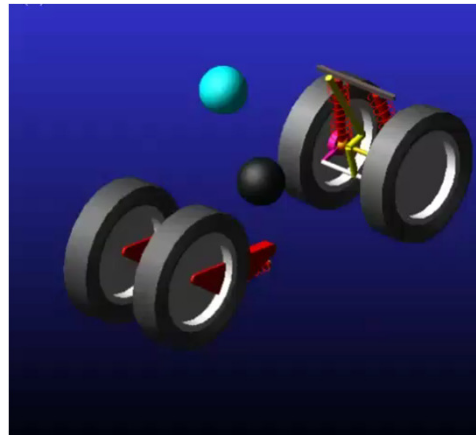
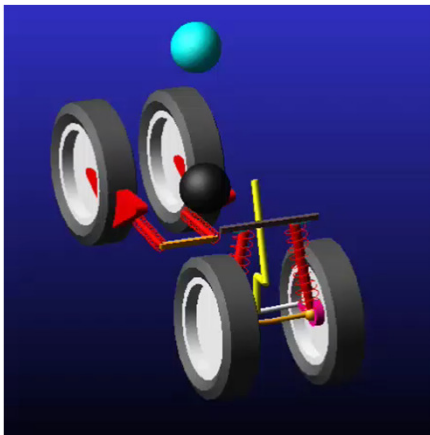
Stability and Dynamics

Natural modes with suspensions

In-phase motion of
the front and rear
wheels



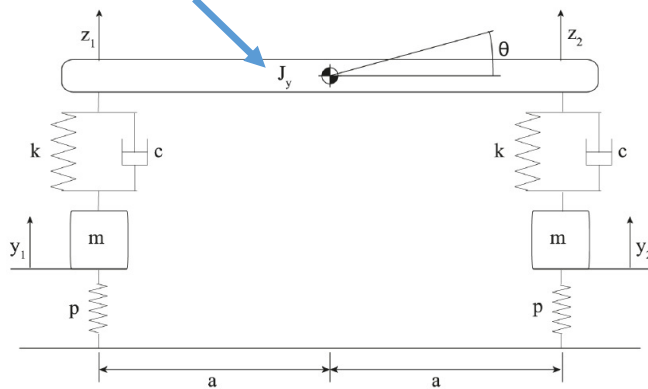
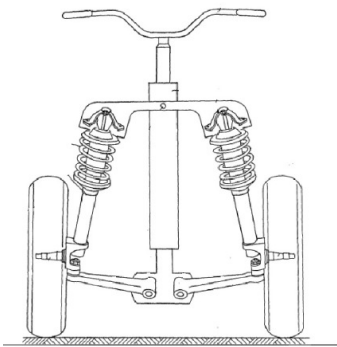
Same design criteria
of 2-wheelers



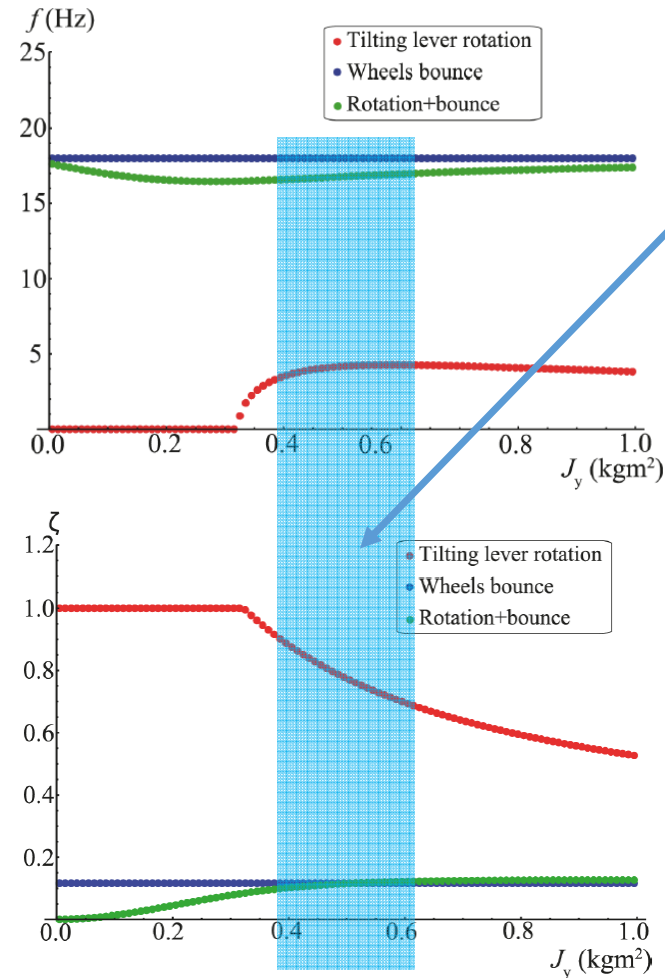
Stability and Dynamics

Tilting mechanism dynamic model

Tunable lever inertia



$$M\ddot{w} + C\dot{w} + Kw = 0 \quad \text{con} \quad w = (\theta(t), y_1(t), y_2(t))$$

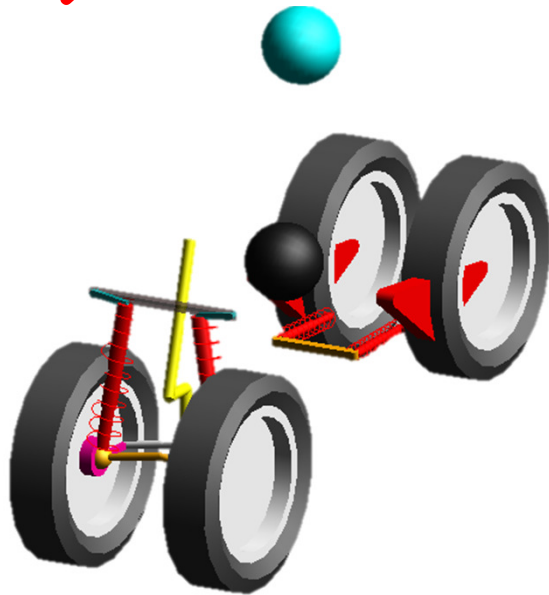


Optimal range of lever inertia

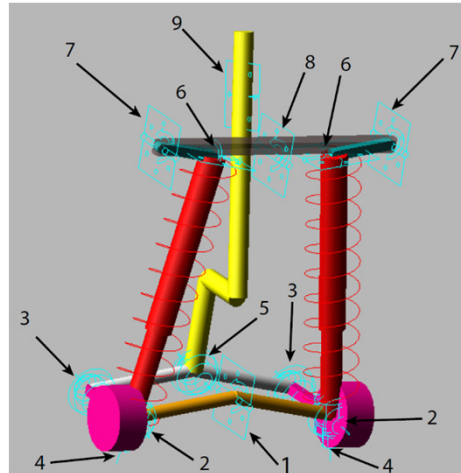
Alternatively:
active control of suspensions

Multibody model

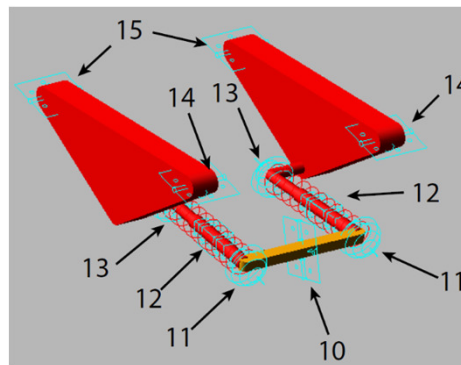
MSC Software



Vehicle model



Front tilting mechanism



Rear tilting mechanism

Virtual rider

Steering law: roll-angle follower

$$\dot{\delta} = k_1 \ddot{\phi} + k_2 \dot{\phi} + k_3 (\phi_t(t) - \phi(t))$$

PID controller on target roll angle rate

Drive torque law: speed follower

$$T_{21} = \int_0^{\bar{t}} c_1 (u_t(t) - u(t)) dt + c_2 (u_t(t) - u(t)) + k(t)$$

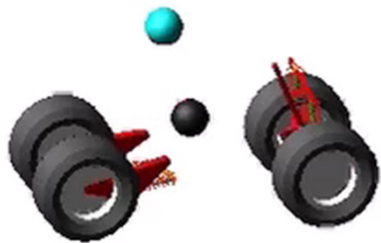
$$T_{22} = \int_0^{\bar{t}} c_1 (u_t(t) - u(t)) dt + c_2 (u_t(t) - u(t)) - k(t)$$

PI controller on target longitudinal speed

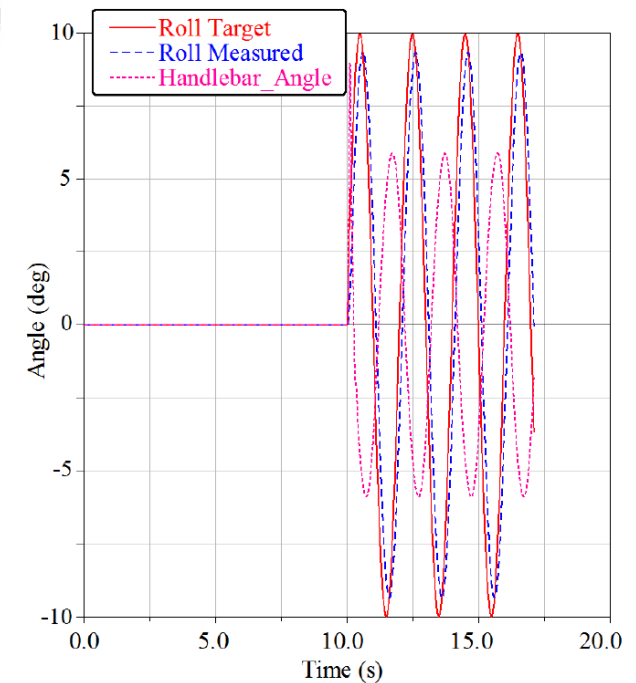
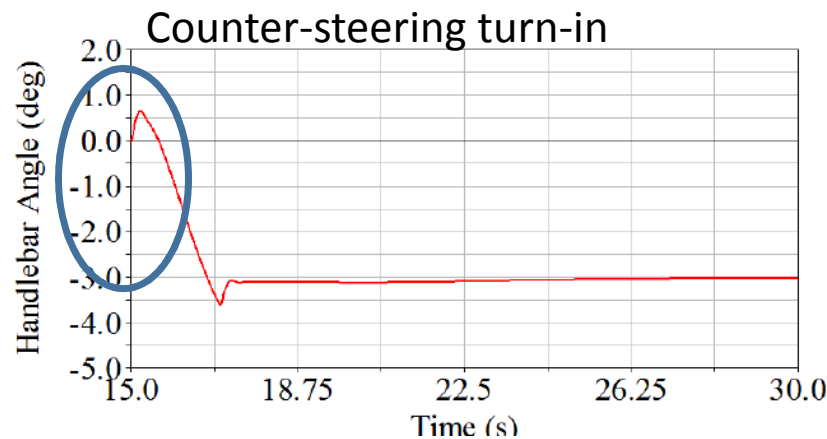
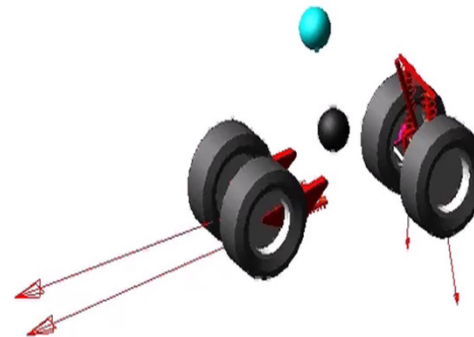
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Multibody model - Exemplification maneuvers

Steering pad



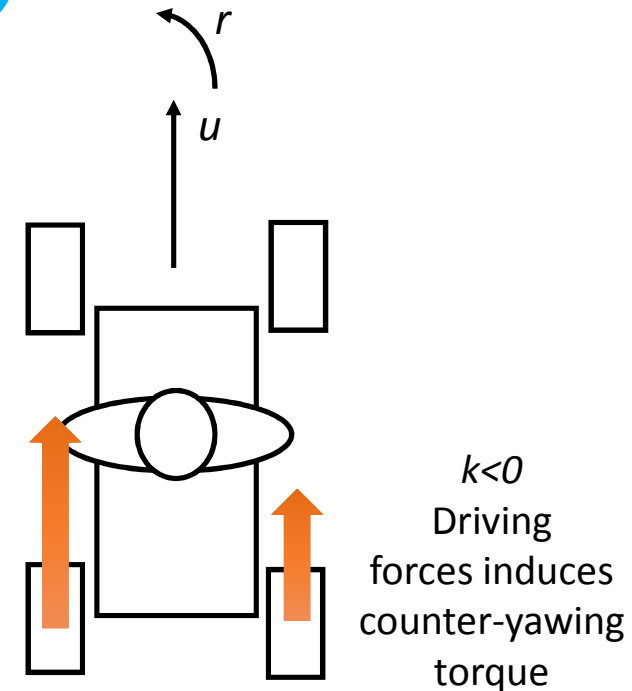
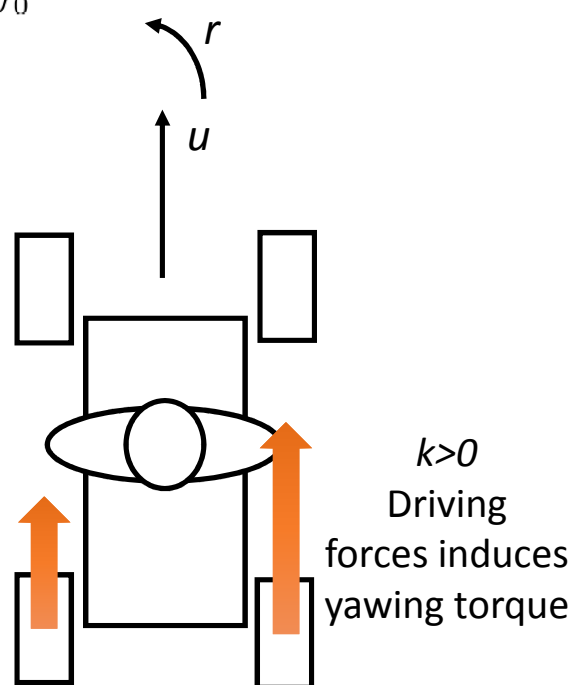
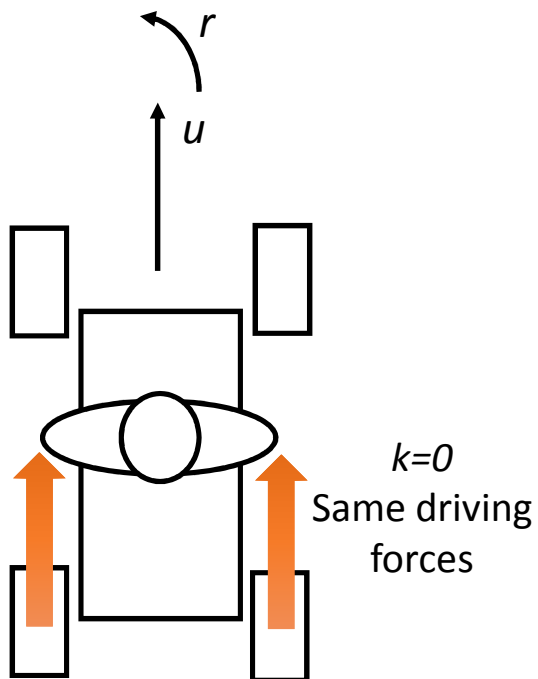
Slalom



Rear drive torque – Yaw control

$$T_{21} = \int_0^{\bar{t}} c_1(u_t(t) - u(t)) dt + c_2(u_t(t) - u(t)) + k(t)$$

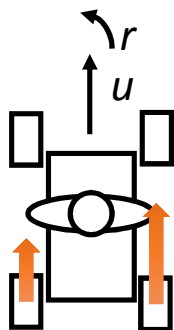
$$T_{22} = \int_0^{\bar{t}} c_1(u_t(t) - u(t)) dt + c_2(u_t(t) - u(t)) - k(t)$$



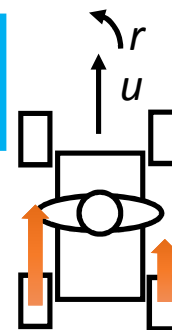
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Rear drive torque – Yaw control

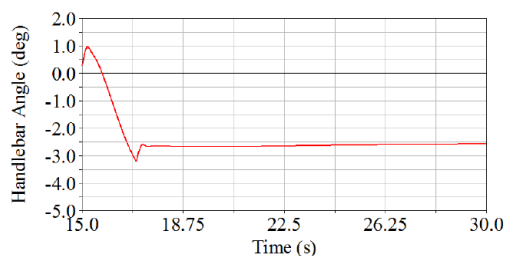
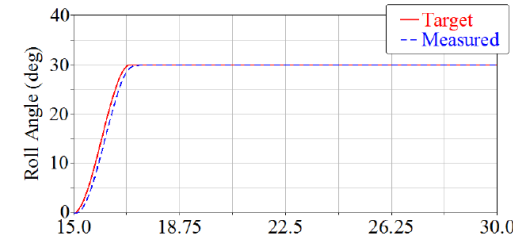
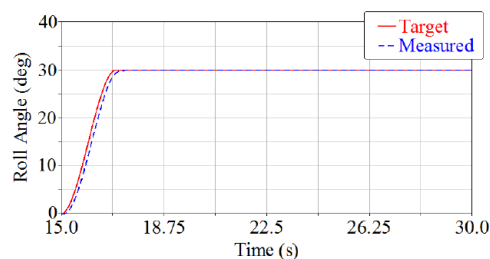
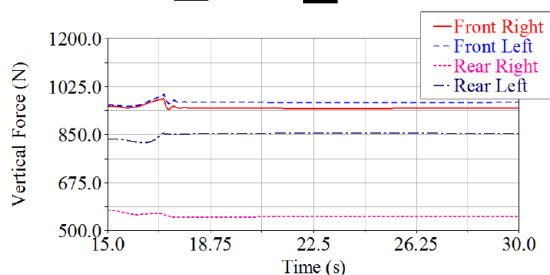
... torque control for ride assistance
... safe stabilizing aid in case of fall



Yawing torque

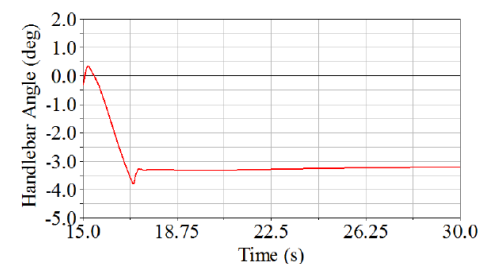


Counter-yawing torque



Same roll angle

Different load transfer
and handlebar angles



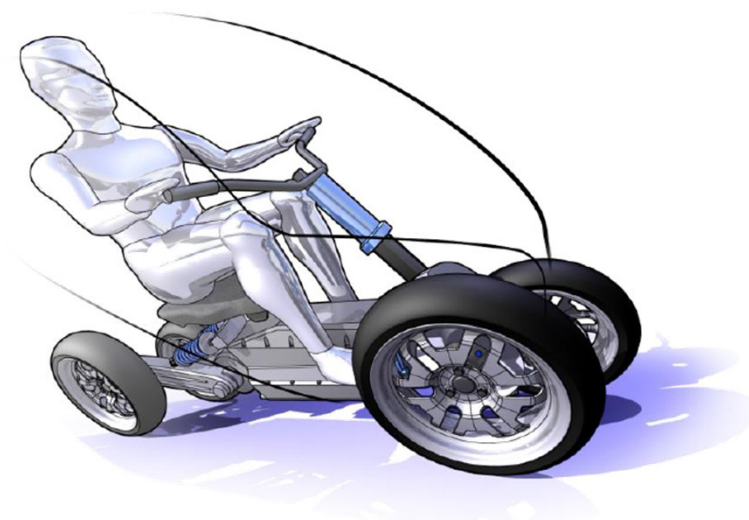
Conclusions

- ❑ Aim of the project: make electrical L-category vehicles a valuable option
- ❑ Safe and enjoyable ride experience perception
- ❑ Modular and cost effective powertrains development
- ❑ Dynamic simulations to reproduce motorcycle-like riding behavior
- ❑ Possibility of torque and tilting control to aid rider and improve safety





Thank you for your attention



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